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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"This bill is not about abortion, freedom of research, or women's health. It is about high-stakes Presidential politics."

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, on an effort to reverse the fetal-tissue ban: A24

"It raised our consciousness of the relations of the two genders. That may be the most valuable legacy of Anita Hill and Clarence Thomas."

An English professor at the U. of Cincinnati: A17

"She is a national icon of women's awakening about the injury that sexual harassment inflicts—that's a proper characterization of her."

A Georgetown U. law professor, on Anita Hill: A18

"You have to understand that it begins with animal research—even the rats are white and male!"

A health advocate, on how research that excludes women is bad science: B1

"There is endless speculation about why more people began calling themselves independents, but little evidence."

A professor of political science, on the myth of the independent voter: A44

"I don't think higher education is in a position to ignore any piece of legislation that deals with cost cutting."

Donna A. Lopiano, on a proposal to limit athletics spending: A33

"The game has been taken off the pedestal, somewhat, for me. I have a hard time lionizing players. Some owners I have a hard time respecting, let alone lionizing."

An economics professor, who has written a book about major-league baseball: A5

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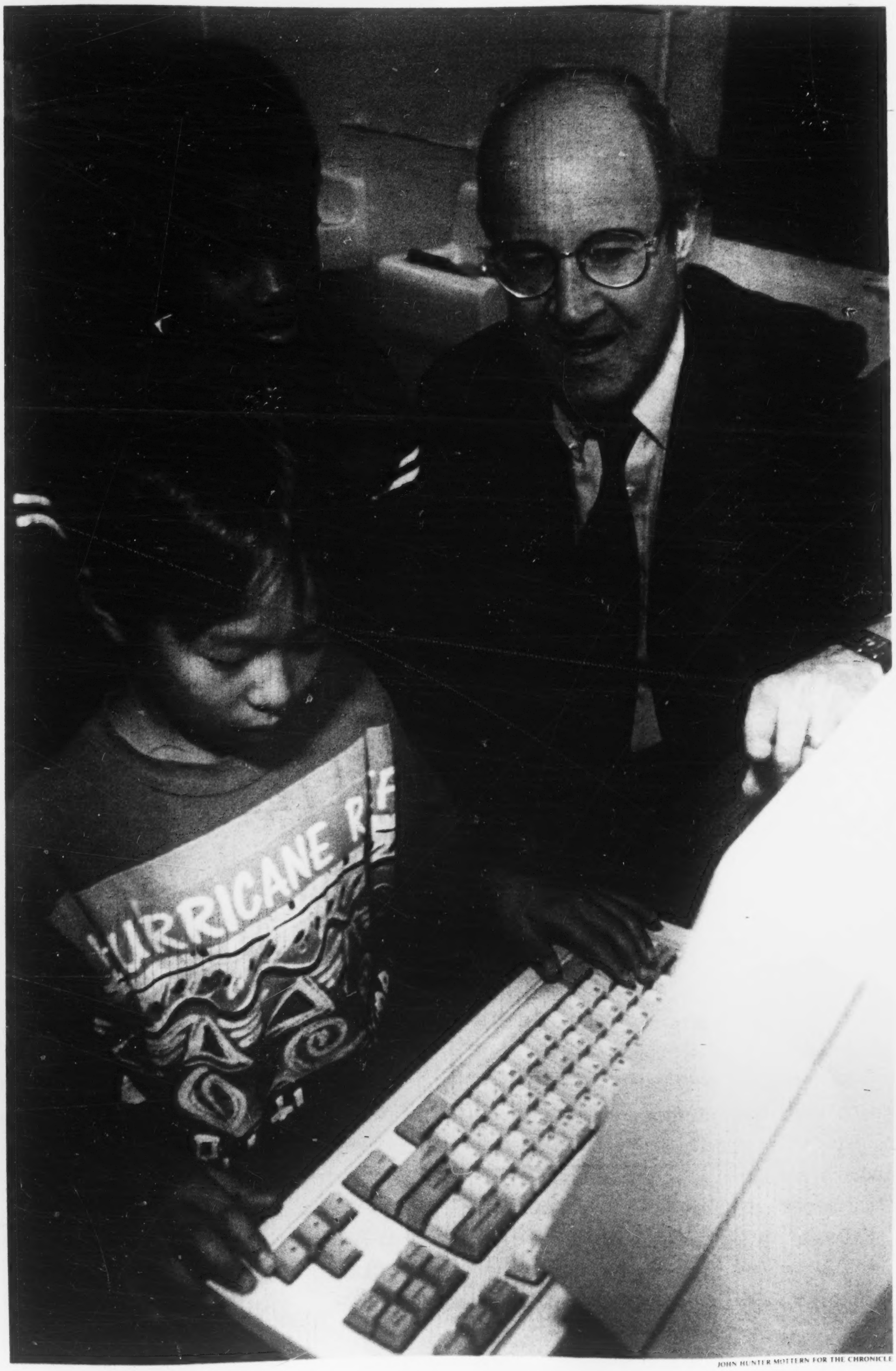

JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Out of the Research Lab and Into the Schools: A6

MARGINALIA

Some foreign-student advisers in the Northeast have received a document from the Canadian Consulate General in Buffalo, N.Y., listing "exemptions from Canada visitor visa requirements." Among them:

"4) Persons holding passports of travel documents issued by the Holy Sea."

■

Headline in *University Times*, a paper at California State University, Los Angeles:

SEVERED WATER VEIN
CLOSES CAMPUS

■

News item in Frostburg State University's *The Bottom Line:*

"Does college life have you climbing the walls? Looking for a way to legally relieve the stress? On September 16th, FSU will be getting our very own Velcro wall!

"It's exactly what it sounds like. Pepsi-Cola and Marriott are doing their part in contributing to the nationwide problem of drinking and driving."

Thanks a lot.

■

From *The Diamondback*, the student newspaper at the University of Maryland at College Park:

"Campus and area crime surged upwards last year . . . , according to Cpl. Seven Kowa, a campus police spokesman.

"Kowa suggested students use the shuttle bus instead of walking alone. When walking alone, 'you should walk in lighted areas and in groups.' "

We'll try to remember.

■

Note in *Northern Today*, the faculty-staff newsletter at Northern Illinois University:

"Northern Today recently reported that Susan Vogel has been appointed to President Bush's national board for the National Institute on Literacy. Vogel, chair of educational psychology, counseling and special education, has a master's degree in elementary education from Harvard University and a doctorate in communicative disorders from Northwestern University. She is a specialist in the field of severe literacy related to learning disorders."

Put down those books!

■

Memorandum received by faculty members at the University of Mississippi:

"Attached are class rolls of students in your classes who, according to the Bursar, are registered but have neither paid nor confirmed their intent to pay. . . .

"If you halve students who are listed . . ."

Get somebody *else* to do your bill collecting.

—C.G.

In Brief

Students plead guilty to bombings

SAVANNAH, GA.—Two former students at the Savannah College of Art and Design have pleaded guilty to planting five bombs in downtown Savannah last spring.

William Connor Tindal, Jr., and Robert Carson II said they had set off the bombs that damaged three downtown buildings, a vacant structure, and a gas tank.

One of the blasts occurred at Savannah's Civic Center on May 28, prompting the college's Board of Trustees to cancel graduation ceremonies, which were to have been held there a few days later.

The two men, who were freshmen at the time, said they had carried out the bombings on "a lark." Each could receive up to 55 years in prison. ■

Student blinded in off-campus fight

SEATTLE—A student at the University of Washington was blinded in one eye after she was hit in the face with a bottle thrown during an altercation between football players and members of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Jennifer Wen, a sophomore, was struck in the eye during an early-morning fight that erupted after a party outside the house she and other students rent near several fraternities adjacent to the campus.

Seattle police who patrol the fraternity district said the incident was the latest of several disturbances in this academic year. ■

JENNIFER NOONAN, BRADLEY U.

'Flatlanders' Invade Bradley University campus

PEORIA, ILL.— Twenty, seven-foot human-like figures covered with moss and grass have been installed in a quadrangle in the center of the Bradley University campus.

The exhibit (*above*), called "Flatlanders," was created by Alvin Paige, an environmental artist, with a grant from the Lilly Endowment. The faces of the sculptures, made of iron oxide ground into white clay, react with the rain and sun, turning various shades of yellow and reddish brown.

"Each time one returns to view the Flatlanders, it should have taken on a new character," said Mr. Paige.

He is an artist in residence at American International College. ■

60 campuses to hold teach-ins on health

NEW YORK—Sixty colleges and universities from coast to coast are holding teach-ins on health-care issues this week as part of a national event organized by a City University of New York faculty member.

The event's organizer—Raymond S. Franklin, director of the Michael Harrington Center for Democratic Values and Social Change at CUNY's Queens College—believes that health.care is a crucial issue to Americans but that politicians are issuing too much rhetoric and too few concrete proposais, said Ron Cannava, a Queens College spokesman. Mr. Cannava said several campuses had invited representatives from Congressional and Presidential campaigns to speak at the teach-ins, along with experts in social policy, medicine, and science.

Campuses were encouraged to discuss political and social issues surrounding health care, such as alternatives to the United States' present delivery systems and the influence of the corporate sector and the insurance industry on health-care delivery. ■

South Dakota rings in victory with gong

KEVIN E. SCHMIDT

BROOKINGS, S.D. — A music company lent one of the world's largest gongs to South Dakota State University for its homecoming game.

A Swiss cymbal maker built the half-ton, 80-inch-wide brass gong in the 1960's for a University of Illinois alumnus. For a time, he lent it to his alma mater's band. Until it was lent to South Dakota, the gong had not been used for 15 years.

At South Dakota, percussionist Brian Wilbert (*above*), a freshman, used a 15-pound maliet to sound the gong during "Sweet Land of Liberty." In the end, South Dakota beat the University of Nebraska–Omaha, 21 to 0. ■

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER/TONY JONES

Strikers return to work after court order

CINCINNATI — Striking office workers at the University of Cincinnati have returned to their jobs and the bargaining table after a three-day walkout (*above*) and a court order that barred them from disrupting the campus.

As many as 570 members of the Service Employees International Union's District 925 (AFL-CIO) went on strike. Union officials said the strike was aimed at getting the university's attention. A judge ruled that the strikers could not do that by rattling cans and blowing whistles on the campus.

Union members have been without a contract since September. Negotiations had broken down on financial issues. The university had offered a 6-per-cent raise over three years, while the union had wanted at least 12 per cent. The university had offered to cover some of the costs of health benefits, while the union had wanted the university to continue paying the total expense. ■

Students win $3-million in arson-case settlement

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Nine students who were injured in a blaze at San Jose State University have won $3-million in a settlement with the California State University System and two students charged with setting the fire.

The injured students originally filed a $10-million lawsuit alleging that San Jose State had not protected them because it had not conducted fire drills or provided extinguishers, alarms, or escapes. The students were injured in an October 1990 blaze that started when students set fire to a couch in the hallway of the top floor of a three-story dormitory. Two students were severely burned and others suffered minor injuries.

A lawyer for the system said that San Jose had been in full compliance with fire-safety procedures, but that the university had decided to settle rather than risk a larger fine imposed by a court. "There is no admission of liability," he said. "This was strictly a business decision." ■

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Ways & Means

James B. Stockdale, Ross Perot's running mate in the Presidential election, is a retired Navy vice-admiral and Vietnam War hero who has also had two bitter battles in academe.

Mr. Stockdale's first prominent academic post came at the close of his Navy career, when he served as president of the Naval War College from 1976 until 1979. He was the first president of the college to teach, introducing the discipline of philosophy to the college's curriculum with a course called "The Foundations of Moral Obligation."

In 1979 he became president of the Citadel, a post he held for one year. He pushed for major academic and management reforms and limits on the hazing of students. While some reforms were adopted, he quit when others were blocked.

Since 1981 Mr. Stockdale has been a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, and he has found himself in the middle of the conflict over the relationship between Hoover and Stanford University.

In 1985, he charged that Stanford officials had canceled a philosophy course he was supposed to teach, "Moral Dilemmas of War and Peace," because of his association with the conservative leanings of the Hoover Institution. Stanford officials blamed the cancellation on time conflicts and misunderstandings between Mr. Stockdale and the philosophy department over the requirements for offering courses.

■

The Board of Trustees of the California State University System is pondering how to resolve a legal dilemma created by two state judges who have rendered opposite decisions on the fees that should be charged to its undocumented immigrant students.

Last month, Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Robert H. O'Brien ruled that the university must charge such students non-resident fees, which are much higher than those paid by resident students.

Last May, however, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Ken M. Kawaichi held that the university must allow such students to pay the lower resident fees. The system board declined to appeal Judge Kawaichi's ruling.

Non-resident fees average $8,688 a year throughout the 20-campus system, while resident fees average $1,308 for students who have met one-year residency requirements.

A third state court had previously ruled that the University of Calif[illegible]nia and the California Community Colleges systems must charge their undocumented immigrant students non-resident fees.

A California Court of Appeal upheld that decision, and the state Supreme Court let the appellate ruling stand last year.

Government & Politics

Bush Signs Education Spending Bill That Fails to Keep Pace With Inflation

Fiscal 1993 measure includes cut in maximum Pell Grant, small increase for NIH

By Stephen Burd and Jim Zook

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT BUSH signed an education appropriations bill last week that set a $2,300 maximum Pell Grant for 1993-94, confirming the first cut in the top award in more than a decade.

The appropriations bill, which covers the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor, will also disappoint biomedical researchers. It provides only a 2.9-per-cent increase for the National Institutes of Health for the 1993 fiscal year, which started October 1.

Lawmakers allocated more than $5.75-billion to the Pell Grant account, $285-million more than in the current academic year. But a projected jump in demand for Pell Grants—spurred by rising enrollments at many institutions and the nation's tough economic times—forced Congress to slash the maximum award from the current year's $2,400 level.

Congress has not imposed such a cut since 1981, when it cut the largest Pell Grant to $1,670, from $1,750.

Shortfall Is Not Covered

Other programs did not fare much better, receiving increases that failed to keep pace with inflation.

To make matters worse, Congress could not find the money to cover most of the $1.46-billion shortfall in Pell Grant financing for the past two years. The bill committed only $240-million to the shortfall.

Higher-education institutional aid for fiscal year 1993 will total $837.9-million. Several areas received less money than in fiscal 1992, including aid for institutional development, program development, and grants for campus construction projects.

Congressional efforts to find more money for Pell Grants and other domestic programs were constricted by three factors: a threatened veto of any appropriations bill exceeding President Bush's requested spending levels, the ever-present federal budget constraints, and the end-of-the-session crunch as lawmakers prepared to head home for a furious final month of election campaigning.

Although some minor skirmishes broke out, members of the House-Senate conference committee that developed the final appropriations bill routinely conceded lower-than-desired funding levels for their favored programs. To make the bill veto-proof, the conference was forced to make an 0.8-per-cent across-the-board cut after it had hammered out the bill's details—to

Virginia Can Run All-Male Military College if It Creates Women's Program

By Jim Zook

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE can continue to operate as a publicly financed, all-male college if the Commonwealth of Virginia creates "parallel institutions or parallel programs" for women, a federal appeals court has ruled.

But the definition of that phrase is among many issues yet to be resolved by VMI officials and women's rights advocates—all of whom found reasons to celebrate the opinion.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit agreed with VMI officials to the extent that opening the Lexington, Va., campus to women would "materially affect" the institute's approach to its 153-year-old mission of training "citizen-soldiers."

But VMI's claim that the all-male environment fosters "educational diversity" in the state-university system was rejected by the three-judge panel because half of the state's residents are barred from enrolling. "The Catch-22 is that women are denied the opportunity when excluded from VMI and cannot be given the opportunity by admitting them, because the change caused by their admission would destroy the opportunity," Federal Appeals Judge Paul V. Niemeyer wrote.

The ruling came in a civil-rights case filed by the U.S. Justice Department, which argued that state support of a single-sex college violated the Constitution's 14th Amendment clause insuring equal protection for all citizens. The department had sought to force VMI, one of only two publicly supported, all-male colleges in the nation, to admit women.

The Citadel, a military institution in South Carolina, is the other.

While not specifying a course of action,

Continued on Page A25

STEPHANIE KLEIN

A court found that three elements of Virginia Military Institute's program—"physical training, the absence of privacy, and the adversative approach"—would be lost if women were admitted.

bring the total bill down to a level acceptable to the President.

Haggling over a request for an additional $1-million for the National Youth Sports Foundation prompted Sen. Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, to capture the mood of the conference when he said: "Everything is low in this bill."

The only higher-education item that drew any discussion involved the amount of new capital committed to the Perkins Student Loan program. Rep. Neal Smith, another Iowa Democrat, half-heartedly lobbied his colleagues for more funds before acknowledging the futility of his request.

"Financial-aid officers are all saying the same thing—they need more direct-loan money," Representative Smith said. "We had $287-million in this program seven or eight years ago. Now, we are only giving it $170-something-million. Next year, we ought to think about funding it [higher]."

In the end, the Perkins program received $168.6-million for 1993-94. The Bush Administration believes that federal financing of the Perkins program should eventually cease and that it should rely instead on borrowers who repay their loans to a campus Perkins fund after leaving college.

Less Than the President Asked

Spending for all of the activities of the NIH, including the newly added institutes of mental health, drug abuse, and alcoholism, would total about $10.4-billion, an increase of $291-million over 1992 but a decrease of $217-million from the President's request. The figure is also $25-million less than the Senate version of the bill and $6-million less than the House version.

Lawmakers originally agreed in conference to give the NIH a 3.7-per-cent increase, significantly increasing the total spending level for the agency over both the House and Senate versions of the bill. But the 0.8-per-cent across-the-board cut levied on the bill reduced the NIH total by $84-million.

The bill stands in marked contrast to past years, when Congress regularly raised the Administration's requests for the NIH.

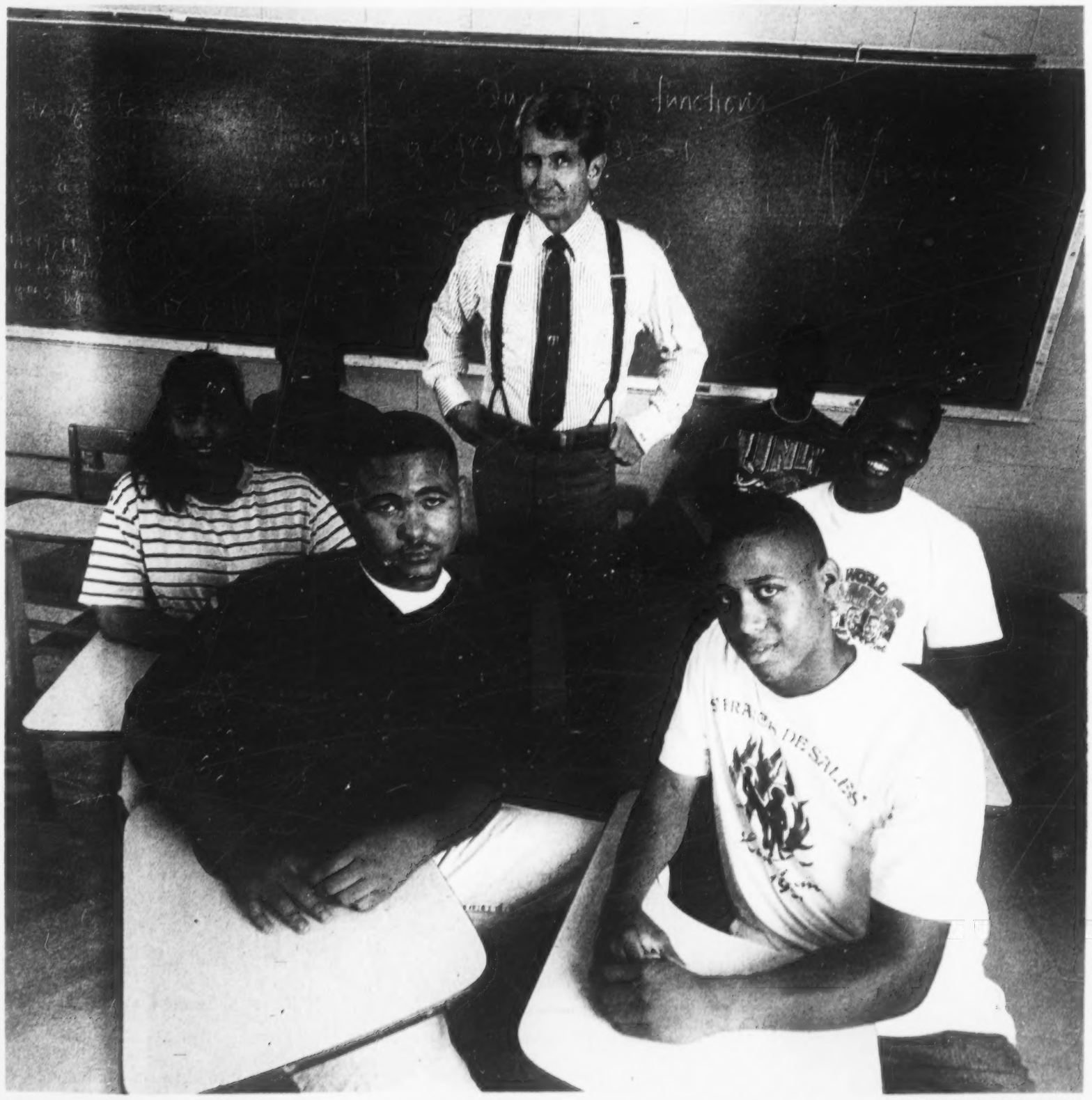
Troubled by the small increase for the health institutes, both Democratic and Republican lawmakers said it was time for the government to re-examine its priorities. Rep. Carl D. Pursell, a Republican from Michigan and the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee in charge of setting the NIH budget, said the NIH was "severely underfunded" when compared with the country's $15-billion space program. "I really think that priority ought to be reversed," Mr. Pursell said.

Rep. Joseph D. Early, a Massachusetts Democrat, criticized the bill, saying that the NIH "funding level is inadequate to take advantage of the array of promising opportunities before us." He said he expected that the small increase for the NIH

Continued on Page A27

FINANCING, CIVIL LIBERTIES AT ISSUE

10 States Offer Tuition Waivers to At-Risk Students in Effort to Keep Them in School and Out of Trouble



BRYCE LANKARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Louisiana's tuition-assistance plan for disadvantaged students is known by the name of an oil-company owner, Patrick F. Taylor, who is shown here with some of the high-school students the program is helping.

By Joye Mercer

THE IDEA seems so simple that it just might work:

Promise low-income high-school students that if they stay in school, do reasonably well, avoid drugs and alcohol, and stay out of trouble with the law, the state will pay their public-college tuition. Dangling that kind of carrot before even the most recalcitrant students will motivate them, the theory goes.

In at least 10 states, that idea is now the law.

Many educators applaud the programs, but others question whether the efforts are ambitious enough to make a difference. Still other educators note that several states have failed to provide enough money—or any money—for the programs. And some observers question whether the "contracts" that participants must sign in at least two states infringe on students' civil liberties.

The states that have adopted some form of the concept over the past three years are: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Legislators in California and Pennsylvania are considering the plan.

Named for Louisiana Millionaire

Most of the programs are based loosely on the Louisiana Tuition Assistance Plan, signed into law there in 1989. Louisiana's effort was nicknamed the Taylor Plan, after Patrick F. Taylor, a millionaire oil mogul turned education reformer. Mr. Taylor, owner of the Taylor Energy Company in New Orleans, has traveled to 30 states in three years sharing his gospel with elected officials.

New York State and Rhode Island also have similar efforts that preceded the Louisiana legislation.

What keeps disadvantaged and at-risk students from attending college is not lack of will, Mr. Taylor preaches fervently, but lack of money. Their belief that college is unaffordable prompts them to "drop out" of school mentally, years before they stop attending classes, he says.

Mr. Taylor says he came to this view in 1988, while delivering a motivational speech to nearly 200 New Orleans seventh- and eighth-graders who were labeled "at risk" because they had indicated they would drop out of school.

"It wasn't enough to say to them 'Work hard, keep your nose clean, and

Continued on Page A28

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **U.S. awards contracts for aid applications**
- **Candidate for black-college office drops out**
- **Carnegie releases report on science policy**

The Education Department has awarded contracts to three organizations to process the newly streamlined federal student-aid form at much higher rates than those paid for contracts awarded three years ago.

The College Board's College Scholarship Service, American College Testing, and the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency each received three-year contracts to process federal applications for aid to be issued beginning in the 1993-94 academic year.

The processors' higher rates are a result of the department's overhaul of the application-processing system, which led the processors to eliminate fees charged to students to submit a federal aid application.

CSS, the nation's largest aid-application processor, will receive $4.01 per application—more than four times the 84.4 cents it earns under its current contract. The department agreed to pay ACT $3.83 per application, and $4.22 per form to PHEAA. The three processors now under contract besides CSS receive between $1.33 and $2.33.

The processors can attach a supplemental form seeking additional data that students can file for a fee. The department has the right of approval for the additional forms.

A spokeswoman for the Education Department attributed the higher fees to the expansion of the number of questions on the form, the amount of information about other aid programs, and the amount of information on the form that must be validated.

Brian K. Fitzgerald, staff director of the Advisory Committee of Student Financial Assistance, a non-partisan advisory group to Congress, said he believed the new rates represented "more realistic costs" of processing for the firms.

"They know that their volumes on the supplemental, fee-driven forms are going to drop substantially," he said. "They have to cover their real costs and possibly some additional costs just to survive."

—JIM ZOOK

■

Trudi M. Morrison, a former U.S. Senate deputy sergeant-at-arms who was expected to be the next executive director of a White House office on black colleges, is no longer being considered for the post.

The announcement came after Ms. Morrison's temporary appointment as "consultant" to the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities expired.

A spokeswoman for the Education Department said the appointment "did not work out," but would not comment further. The spokeswoman said the department was looking for other candidates.

The White House Initiative, although housed in the Education Department, provides support for a black-college advisory board appointed by President Bush to advise him on a range of federal policies affecting black colleges.

The executive director's post has been vacant since February, when Carolynn Reid-Wallace, assistant secretary for postsecondary education, fired Robert K. Goodwin from the job. Ms. Morrison, who some black-college observers said was not Ms. Reid-Wallace's choice for the job, had been a consultant since May.

Some Education Department officials doubt the post will be filled soon, because Election Day is less than a month off and polls are indicating a victory by Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton.

—JOYE MERCER

■

Federal science and technology policy should be more closely linked to a set of broad, long-term social goals, and the government should reach out to industry, universities, non-governmental organizations, and the public in debating and pursuing these goals.

That is the conclusion of a new report from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government. The report recommends the creation of "a nongovernmental National Forum on Science and Technology," which would bring together representatives from industry, academe, nongovernmental organizations and the public to try to reach a consensus on long-term goals for science and technology.

The report also recommends that the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee hold periodic hearings on the long-term goals. And it suggests that Congressional committees that oversee the operations of science agencies or recommend spending for them should ask the agencies and "a full spectrum of nongovernmental interests" for their views on such goals.

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the White House Office of Management and Budget could also help coordinate the setting of goals and evaluate whether federal programs are actually making progress toward them, the report says.

The report does not recommend what the goals should be, but it does suggest several broad ones that science and technology can contribute to, including "quality of life, health, human development, and knowledge; a resilient, sustainable, and competitive economy; environmental quality and sustainable use of natural resources; and "personal, national, and international security."

Copies of the report, "Enabling the Future: Linking Science and Technology to Societal Goals," are available free from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, Suite 400, 1616 P Street, N.W. Washington 20036.

—COLLEEN CORDES

1993 Appropriations for Education

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1993 Signed by the President
STUDENT ASSISTANCE					
Pell Grants	$5,460,000,000	$6,637,637,000	$6,586,470,000	$5,956,928,000	$5,997,690,000
Supplemental Grants	577,000,000	358,000,000	571,230,000	602,000,000	585,280,000
College Work-Study	615,000,000	454,000,000	608,850,000	635,000,000	616,950,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900,000	5,000,000	0	0	0
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000	0	71,280,000	75,000,000	72,555,000
Perkins Loans	156,000,000	15,000,000	263,340,000	159,000,000	183,520,000
Stafford Student Loans	2,639,812,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,850,000	14,850,000	14,731,000
GRADUATE SUPPORT					
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600,000	0	17,424,000	17,424,000	17,285,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,546,000	9,546,000	9,470,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	8,000,000	0	7,920,000	7,920,000	7,857,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200,000	0	3,168,000	3,168,000	3,143,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000,000	0	5,900,000	5,893,000	5,846,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	28,000,000	0	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,498,000
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE					
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	111,700,000	111,700,000	110,594,000	110,594,000	109,709,000
Endowment challenge grants	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,425,000	7,425,000	7,366,000
Institutional support	87,800,000	87,800,000	87,000,000	86,953,000	86,257,000
Cooperative education	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	13,860,000	13,749,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,523,000	3,523,000
Interest-subsidy grants	19,400,000	18,800,000	18,700,000	18,840,000	18,689,000
International education	40,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000	46,890,000	41,376,000
Law School Clinical Experience	8,000,000	0	7,920,000	10,000,000	9,920,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700,000	0	2,673,000	0	0
BILINGUAL EDUCATION					
Bilingual vocational training	3,000,000	0	2,970,000	2,970,000	2,946,000
Training grants	36,000,000	36,400,000	35,996,000	35,996,000	35,708,000
LIBRARY RESOURCES					
Research libraries	5,900,000	0	5,800,000	5,855,000	5,808,000
Training and demonstration	5,000,000	0	4,950,000	5,000,000	4,960,000
College-library technology grants	6,400,000	0	6,340,000	3,904,000	3,873,000
AID TO DISADVANTAGED					
College-aid migrant programs	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,240,000	2,265,000	2,224,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,015,000	3,015,000	2,991,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,940,000	5,940,000	5,892,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	385,100,000	412,000,000	381,300,000	401,404,000	388,220,000
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS					
Education research	71,000,000	115,000,000	70,290,000	74,695,000	74,097,000
Education statistics	47,300,000	63,600,000	63,000,000	42,707,000	48,906,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000,000	68,400,000	61,000,000	68,440,000	67,456,000
Research and development	21,000,000	21,000,000	20,800,000	21,000,000	20,728,000
Personnel development	89,800,000	89,800,000	88,900,000	93,000,000	90,223,000
Rehabilitation training	36,700,000	36,700,000	36,700,000	41,000,000	39,680,000
Postsecondary programs	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,900,000	10,000,000	8,839,000
MISCELLANEOUS					
Adult education	287,300,000	303,800,000	309,600,000	307,176,000	304,720,000
Vocational education grants	950,000,000	990,500,000	980,600,000	990,500,000	972,750,000
Teacher training	253,500,000	261,600,000	258,900,000	260,751,000	258,800,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention for schools and colleges	62,100,000	72,100,000	71,400,000	62,133,000	61,636,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367,000	0	5,313,000	5,313,000	5,270,000
Women's educational equity	500,000	0	1,980,000	2,000,000	1,984,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200,000	4,000,000	3,960,000	3,960,000	3,928,000